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6	Attorneys for Commenting Parties Manufactured Housing Communities of Arizona and Michael A. Parham		
7	Communities of Anzona and Michael A. Lamam		
8	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA		
9		i	
10	In the Matter of:	Supreme Court No. R-17-0020	
11	PETITION TO AMEND RULE	SECOND ROUND COMMENTS	
12	13(b)(4) OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR EVICTION	ON PROPOSED RULE	
<u>-</u>	ACTIONS	GIVINGI GELD RELL	
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15	Commenting Parties Manufactured Housing Communities of Arizona and		
16	Michael A. Parham file these Second Round Comments on the Petition to Amend		
17	Rule 13(b)(4) of the Rules of Procedure for Eviction Actions (the "Proposal") filed by		
18	the Arizona Commission on Access to Justice (the "ACAJ").		
19	The ACAJ now proposes in its April 26, 2017 Supplement to revise Rule		
20	13(b)(4) and the warning language to provide clarification and improve readability for		
21	self-represented litigants. It advises the modified rule will contain sections saying:		
22	A. Both parties or their attorneys must personally appear before the court, or		
23	B. The attorney can assert to the	court that the tenant was informed of the right	
24	to appear and declined. []	court that the tenant was informed of the fight	
25	E The court determines that the na	arties understand the terms in the document and	
26	defendant has signed the warning language in (b).		

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This change is acceptable to these parties provided the actual rule actually says that. But the version attached to the modified proposal does not accurately do so though it appears the ACAJ's intent is that it should. For example, the new ACAJ language requires the court to find that all listed factors have occurred prior to accepting the stipulation, but the enumerated factors are mutually exclusive and cannot occur together. Our proposed verbiage in the attached Appendices merely corrects the semantics to reflect that the court must find only one of the enumerated factors, before entering judgment. It is believed that this was the ACAJ's intent, and the language is merely being clarified to avoid confusion.

A second problem is the addition of the following language in the revised ACAJ proposal that creates a conflict under it:

D. The court determines that the parties understand the terms in the document they signed and parties have initialed the warning language in (b).

Since both parties will not be there when a stipulation is accepted under the revised rule when one party elects not to personally appear this language will create confusion in the minds of judges. How are they to specifically make such a determination? The last paragraph of current RPEA 13(b)(4) reads in part as follows:

The amounts awarded in the judgment must be consistent with the amounts sought in the complaint, although the judgment may also include additional rent, late charges, fees and other amounts that have accrued since the filing of the complaint, if appropriate.

Courts must make this determination under the current rule and making it in each stipulation with the additional assertions of the plaintiff's attorney accomplishes this purpose without the additional language now proposed by the ACAJ. Anything in the stipulation out of line with what the Complaint seeks plus accruing sums thereafter would raise a red flag and trigger a rejection.

These parties have revised the modified rule proposed by the ACAJ and it appears red lined on Appendix "A" hereto. A clean copy is Appendix "B" hereto. **DATED**: May 31, 2017 WILLIAMS, ZINMAN & PARHAM P.C. Electronically Signed: By: Melissa A, Parham Michael A. Parham Melissa A. Parham 7701 East Indian School Rd., Suite J Scottsdale, AZ 85251 Attorneys for Commenting Parties Manufactured Housing Communities of Arizona and Michael A. Parham A copy of these comments has been e-mailed this 31st day of May, 2017 to: Hon. Lawrence Winthrop

APPENDIX "A" TO

MHCA/PARHAM SECOND ROUND COMMENTS ON PROPOSED RULE Red Line Copy

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR EVICTION ACTIONS

Rule 13. Entry of Judgment and Relief Granted

- b. Forms of Judgment.
- (4) Stipulated Judgments. The court may accept a stipulated judgment, but only if when the court finds one of all the following:
 - A. Both parties or their attorneys personally appear before the court, unless the court determines that, because of distance or other circumstances, the defendant cannot personally appear, that good cause exists and it is in the interest of justice to proceed; and
 - B. The plaintiff's attorney asserts to the court that the defendant was informed of the right to appear and declined;
 - C. The court determines that, the conditions of Rule 13(a)(1) (2) have been satisfied and the form to which the defendant stipulated contains the following warning: because of distance or other circumstances, the defendant cannot personally appear, that good cause exists and it is in the interest of justice to proceed; or
 - D. An attorney for the defendant has signed the stipulation.

In addition, prior to accepting the stipulated judgment the court determines that the conditions of Rule 13(a)(1)-(2) and (b)(4) have been satisfied, and that defendant has signed the warning language on the judgment form to which the defendant stipulated that reads as follows:

Read carefully! WARNING!

- 1. The plaintiff's representative is not a court employee.
- 2. By signing below, you are consenting to the terms of a judgment against you and the landlord plaintiff will now be able to evict you.

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- 3. You may be evicted as a result of this judgment have your wages garnished, and the judgment may appear on your credit report.
- 4. You may lose your right to subsidized housing, and
- 5. You may NOT stay at the rental property, even if the amount of the judgment is paid in full, without your landlord's express consent unless you get the agreement in writing or get a new written rental agreement with your landlord the plaintiff.
- E. The court determines that the parties understand the terms in the document they signed and parties have initialed the warning language in (b).

Yellow Highlights--ACAJ Changes to rule in original or revised proposal.

Red Language--Changes made in these comments.

APPENDIX "B" TO

MHCA/PARHAM SECOND ROUND COMMENTS ON PROPOSED RULE

Clean Copy

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR EVICTION ACTIONS

Rule 13. Entry of Judgment and Relief Granted

- b. Forms of Judgment.
- (4) Stipulated Judgments. The court may accept a stipulated judgment, only when the court finds one of the following:
 - A. Both parties or their attorneys personally appear before the court;
 - B. The plaintiff's attorney asserts to the court that the defendant was informed of the right to appear and declined;
 - C. The court determines that, because of distance or other circumstances, the defendant cannot personally appear, that good cause exists and it is in the interest of justice to proceed; or
 - D. An attorney for the defendant has signed the stipulation.

In addition, prior to accepting the stipulated judgment the court determines that the conditions of Rule 13(a)(1)-(2) and (b)(4) have been satisfied, and that defendant has signed the warning language on the judgment form to which the defendant stipulated that reads as follows:

WARNING!

- 1. The plaintiff's representative is not a court employee.
- 2. By signing below, you are consenting to the terms of a judgment against you and the plaintiff will now be able to evict you.
- 3. You may have your wages garnished and, the judgment may appear on your credit report.
- 4. You may lose your right to subsidized housing, and
- 5. You may NOT stay at the property, even if the amount of the judgment is paid in full, unless you get the agreement in writing or get a new written rental agreement with the plaintiff.